

SPORTS



Cuba and the USSR battling it out. According to Japanese team coach Koji Kojima, the two teams revealed all the richness of modern volleyball.

DUAL PRICE OF VICTORY

At an international women's volleyball tournament in Tbilisi the USSR vs Cuba game was a critical one for they alone had the chances to get to top, indeed a win practically sealed that.

Earlier Cuba had outplayed the USSR 3-2 at the end of decisive sets when the latter were not in top form. This time they rose to occasion. Cuba won the first set 15-4, but the USSR

took the three subsequent ones, thus taking the lead which they retained, too, beating Japan 3-1 on the last day of the tournament, July 13. Cuba placed second, Czechoslovakia third and Japan fourth.

The USSR have been going below par in recent years, and this win indicates they could stage a comeback soon.

RUGBY: TENSION BUILDING UP

The national championship of top eight teams is in the ascendant, with the keenest competition among the leaders who are only a point apart after the first round.

Attention focused on two games between defending champions the Cagarin Air Force Academy (AFA) and Moscow Slava from the Second Moscow Watch Plant. They were quite essential not only because the teams are scrambling for the top awards but also because Slava beat the rivals in a national cup game, a win that many specialists saw as accidental since Slava has been doing rather poorly in the past few years. Yet Slava won, too, the two above-mentioned games and are breathing down AFA's neck with 44 points to their 45. Kiev Aviator have 43.

A feature of this stage of the championship is that the teams play two games in a row, and, as a rule, the opponents swap victories. It is quite a task to tune up a winning side for an



Slava (light jersey) and the Air Force Academy team struggling off. Photo by Sergei Proskov

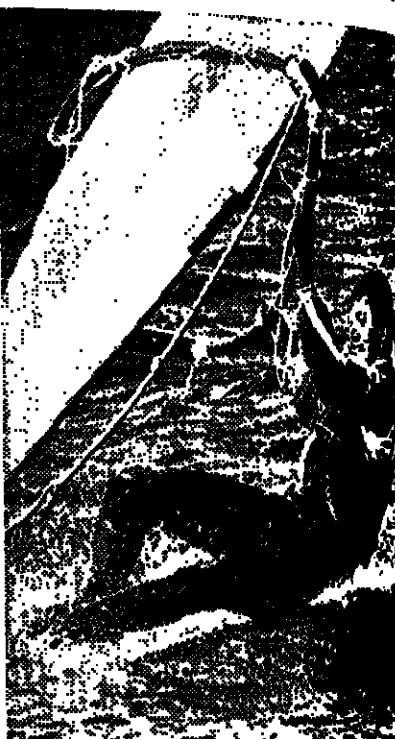
FAST SAILS

Fyodor Rytov and Yevgeny Bogalyrov of the USSR, and Malgorzata Palasz-Piasecka of Poland won the world title in the Windglider class. The championship ended on Saturday in the Tallinn Bay in the capital of Estonia.

I must say that the fifth championship was wonderfully staged and all the participants had good gear, said president of the International Windglider Association Ben de Roos of Holland. The next European championship will be held in Holland, but the location of the world championship has yet not been selected.

The Windglider received Olympic status in 1980. The USSR dominated all the classes in the 35th International Baltic regatta of the yacht Olympic classes just ended here, too. Taking part were also Bulgaria, GDR, Cuba, Poland and Finland.

World champion Malgorzata Palasz-Piasecka in action.



CHESS: CLOSER TO THE FINISH

The men's interzonal at Biel, Switzerland, is halfway through. Its leader, Soviet Grandmaster Rafael Vaganian, has totalled seven points, and has the highest rating (as of July 1) of all the participants — 2,625.

John Van der Wilt of Hol-

land is half a point behind, which is quite sensational, for he has the 12th rating of only 2,520 points. Evidently he is in tip-top shape and, to believe his opponents, has some luck too. Wills beat in succession strong Soviet Grandmaster Andrei Sokolov, who was a most brilliant starter, and Lev Polugayevsky. Still Sokolov keeps in the leading group the third place with six points while Polugayevsky has five. To remind you, the top four will go to the next stage.

In Havana only three such passes are at stake, nine rounds

have been played there, the participants are 14. Leader Dana Nuta of Poland has 5.5 points. Pia Cawley of Sweden was at par with her opponent in his reply to the championship of the International Centre for Peace Among Nations (Austri, Italy).

Viktor BEO

New coach pleased with his charges

The USSR-1 team won the national title in the 100 km cycling team race, clocking 2 hr 1 min 5.9 sec. The winners were Sergei Navolokin from Alma-Ata, Sergei Voronin from Tashkent, Viktor Klimov from Simferopol, and Igor Soumnikov from Vitebsk. Voronin and Klimov won their third such title.

Estonia, led by experienced Riho Suun, came second in 2:02.26.14.5, and the USSR-2 team third 2:02.45.01.

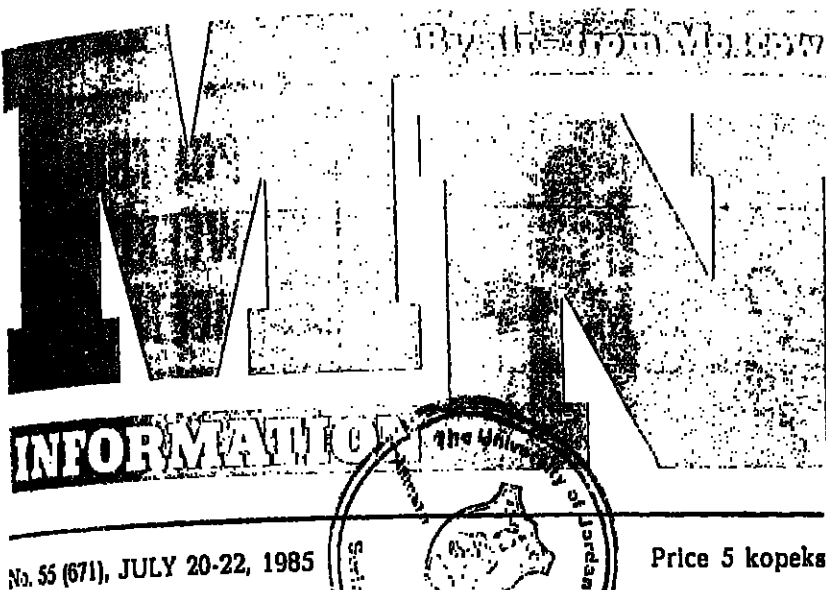
New national team chief coach, formerly noted cyclist himself, Alexander Goussiatnikov said he was pleased with the performance of the teams which raced on the Kaunas-Vilnius highway. The main events, including the world championship in Italy, are still ahead, and the

final composition of our team will be clear after several national trials, he added.

Zico in Brazil again

Noted Brazilian football player Zico, who played the last seasons with the Italian national club Udinese, has returned back home to play for Flamengo.

In recent years the path of Zico has been paved by rich Italian football clubs who bought him from the entire national team. The Brazilian football confederation did a lot to get back for world cup elimination games not only all top players but also other Tele Santana.



MIKHAIL GORBACHOV: objective is to rid peoples of nuclear war threat

Under how complicated circumstances the present situation we believe that there are prerequisites for people to live in conditions of peace and cooperation, said Mikhail Gorbachov in his reply to the question of the International Centre for Peace Among Nations (Austri, Italy).

The acquisition, uniting religious, political and cultural workers and artists, recently sent a message to the Soviet leader expressing profound concern for peace. The message called upon all states to curb the arms race, eliminate the seats of tension and effect a return to de-

velopment. The ideas expressed in the message, Gorbachov said in his reply, are in tune with the policy of the USSR. The objective is to rid peoples of nuclear war threat, and to create obstacles for differences in world politics.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has discussed the development of consumer production by electrical engineering and other industries between 1985 and 1990 and up to the year 2000.

The CPSU Central Committee adopted a decision on additional measures to strengthen the national and technical base of the book publishing and scientific and technical publishing industry.

(Continued on page 2)

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

Iran's groundless accusations

Statements of the Islamic Republic of Iran recently attempted to cast doubt on the temporary departure from the country of Soviet specialists working on the project of Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation, writes Irina Gorbachova, the essence of these

statements is that Soviet specialists left Iran amidst with the intention of creating difficulties for that country with their departure. The far-fetchedness of these statements is obvious. It is common knowledge that a number of power genera-

In the face of US aggressive actions against their country, Nicaraguans are strenuously building up the nation's defenses, working on construction sites and coffee plantations, serving in "militancia" units and erecting facilities to defend the gains of their revolution.

Young Nicaraguans guarding the Managua's telegraph building.

Photo: ADN-TASS

'Youth in the Land of the Soviets'

This is the title of an exhibition currently in progress on the grounds of the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow. It is dedicated to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students due soon in Moscow and will be one of the main aspects of the festival.

The exhibition which has 12,000 items, occupies fourteen pavilions, or ten thousand square metres — one tenth of the entire area.

Achievements of young scientists and inventors are featured by displays mounted in the "Atomic Energy", "Computer Technology", "Physics", "Biology" and other pavilions. Visitors will see exhibits, documents and photographs on the work done by members of the Young Communist League at projects along the Baikal-Amur Railway and on development of Western Siberia's oil wealth.

'UNITED FESTIVAL REPUBLIC'

Young men and women from Asian, African and Latin American countries studying at the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University are actively participating in the preparations for the youth forum. A Lumumba University delegation will be one of the most representative at the festival.

The voice of the Earth's youth must sound loud and clear at the 12th Festival, says Chairman of the University's Festival Preparatory Committee Laki Siril Khabasa from South Africa. The enemies of détente must realize that aggression and reaction are countered by powerful forces, including the youth. The University's Festival delegation will include representa-



A rally at Lumumba Friendship University.

the Indian community at Lumumba University. Birendra Nath Thakur says:

During our debates at discussion clubs and at rallies we will touch primarily on problems of concern to the young people on the Asian continent. Unfortunately, there are quite a few of such problems. To a large extent they are caused by the attempts of world imperialism, particularly the United States, to impose its will and "programme of life" on the region. Countries separated by vast distances will become a "United Festival Republic" of young men and women seeking to attain common ideals of good and justice, despite social and language prejudices as well as religious barriers.

Tatyana GRUNAU

USA, USSR can work together

Washington. The American National Academy of Sciences has celebrated the 10th anniversary of the implementation of the Soyuz-Apollo programme here. The guests were the participants in the joint space flight — Soviet cosmonauts Alexei Leonov and Valery Kubasov and their American colleagues, Thomas Stafford, Donald Slayton and Vance Brand.

The Soviet-American flight demonstrated to the peoples of the world that we can solve complex problems here on earth and in outer space, said A. Leonov. Addressing the gathering, he said that this outstanding experiment in space became possible only in the situation of détente.

On his part V. Kubasov declared: space must always remain peaceful. Armaments on earth have never given happiness to any nation. Outer space weapons will place a heavy burden on entire mankind and this should not be allowed.

The docking ten years ago of the Soviet and American space ships, he said, showed that our two countries can cooperate to accomplish complex tasks, noted Thomas Stafford, the captain of the American crew. Astronaut Vance Brand spoke of the need to improve Soviet-American relations. Donald Slayton pointed out that the Soyuz-Apollo flight shows that despite their differences the United States and the Soviet Union can work together.

SOLIDARITY WITH FIGHTING AFRICA

The Soviet Union, like all states which hold dear the cause of peace and freedom of peoples, highly values the work of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the determined efforts of its member-states to consolidate their political independence and economic self-sufficiency. It supports their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, for peace and international security.

This is contained in a message sent by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers to the delegates of the OAU Summit in the Ethiopian capital.

The message expresses confidence that the African peoples, supported by the international community, can effectively protect and safeguard the vital interests of their countries, eliminate dangerous sources of tension in the south of the continent, firmly determined to solve the formidable problems in Africa and to pursue disarmament and development, the OAU can make a major contribution to the consolidation of Africa's independence and improvement of international political situation.

July 21 1985

Daniel Ortega spells out new proposals

Mexico City. Demilitarization of the border areas could lower tensions in Central America and make the situation healthier in this part of the world, said the Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. Speaking in an interview to the Mexican newspaper "El Dia" he said Nicaragua was quite prepared to take such a step. The Nicaraguan leader spoke positively about the possibility to achieve an agreement along these lines with the Costa Rican Government. He said he was optimistic about the chances to reach mutual understanding on the issue with the authorities in Honduras.

Even if the neighbouring countries do not support this proposal, Nicaragua is ready to in-

troduce, unilaterally, a demilitarized or security zone and to invite for maintaining it multinational forces not only from Latin America, but also from the European Economic Community countries.

The Nicaraguan president again declared that his country had an interest in resuming the peace talks with the United States broken off by the American side in the Mexican town of Manzanillo. He said he hoped that the forthcoming meeting of the Contadora Group countries would be able to contribute significantly to bringing down the tensions in Central America and help prevent an American military intervention in Nicaragua.

Lord Brockway on Soviet peace policy

London. The Houses of Parliament at Westminster have been the venue for a ceremonial meeting to mark the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The speakers pointed to the need to continue European détente as a real way to improve

the international climate on the continent. Lord Brockway who addressed the ceremony praised the Soviet peace policy as conforming to the provisions and principles of the Final Act adopted by the Helsinki Conference. He noted that the Soviet Union invariably attaches great importance to the right to life, which is the basic human right.

USA wants Australia to toe the line

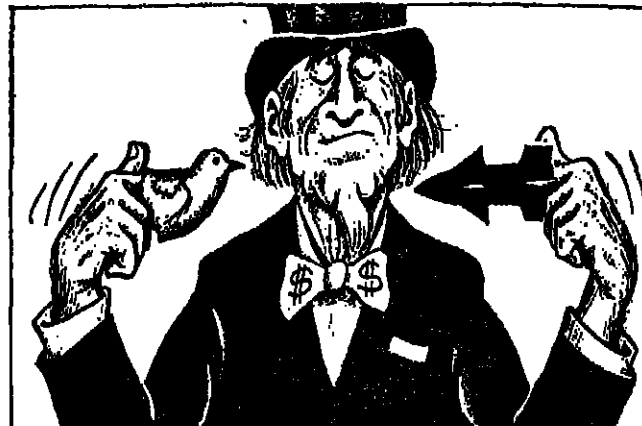
Sydney. In Canberra, the United States and Australian representatives have held talks in place of the annual ANZUS meeting which were previously held annually for thirty-three years. The thirty-fourth meeting was cancelled on insistence from Washington which did not want the participation of New Zealand whose decision to close down its ports to American nuclear naval vessels caused an attack of irritation in the United States.

The communiqué issued at the end of the meeting stresses the possibility of access for American ships and aircraft to the

sea and airports in the allied countries. The US State Secretary Q. Shultz who came to Australia for the talks received, from the Australian Labour leaders, the assurances and guarantees needed by the Pentagon.

The Australian Foreign Minister W. Hayden has again confirmed Australia's refusal to support the American "star wars" programme.

Another disagreement arose over the idea of a nuclear-free zone in Southern Pacific supported by Australia. G. Shultz publicly expressed reservations concerning the plans for the establishment of such a zone.



Words and deeds.

Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov

Women and peace

Nairobi. A real improvement in the position of women is impossible without consolidation of peace throughout the world, says a joint statement which has been presented by the delegations from the socialist countries attending the world review conference held to examine the achievements of the UN Decade for Women held under the motto of equality, development and peace.

The worsening international tensions and the arms race are leading to growing economic instability and social inequality. The representatives from the socialist countries, the statement points out, note with profound alarm the aggravation in the world situation as a result of the course taken by the United States and its NATO allies to disrupt the strategic balance and attain a military superiority. Serious

threat to peace is presented by Washington's plans to move the arms race into outer space. The "star wars" programme will considerably worsen the danger of a nuclear conflict breaking out. The main task in the present-day world is to preserve peace and prevent war.

APPEAL BY FIDEL CASTRO

Havana. The Cuban leader has proposed to a large group of statesmen, political and public figures, as well as parliamentarians and economists from Latin America and the Caribbean to hold a meeting to discuss the enormous foreign debts of the continent. It is also suggested to discuss at the meeting the issue of Latin America's struggle in defence of its right to economic progress.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

(Continued from page 1)

Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the State Council of the USSR, the All-Union Leninist Communist League has a wide range of measures to expand tourism and improve tourist and excursion services over the next five years to year 2000.

It discussed issues relating to the examination by the organs of letters from the people.

Having approved N. A. Novikov's report on his discussion with the Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China for the Politbureau noted the importance of the agreement on economic, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of China signed during the talks. It affirmed the need for the countries to continue its efforts, on a mutually able and equitable basis, to eliminate the negative effects of Sino-Soviet relations and to promote good-neighbourly relations.

U.S. Congress curtails its contribution to UN

Washington. With a vote of 200 to 219, the House of Representatives in the American Congress has adopted an amendment which reduces the US contribution to the United Nations by 25 per cent next year.

This is just one of the measures which are being contemplated by the US Representatives.

The politicians in Washington are particularly galled by the fact that the US Secretary of State is unable to do as he pleases in the international community and more occasions to feel self isolated.

Iran's groundless accusations

(Continued from page 1)

ing units (with a capacity of 1,000 men) were built and put in operation in Iran with Soviet assistance between 1964 and 1968 for the temporary defence of the country against the Soviet leadership to hold an all-Asian forum, in the spirit of the European conference in Helsinki, for normalization of the situation in the vast Asian-Pacific region.

The reluctance of the Japanese authorities to cooperate with the Soviet Union to establish equal security for all the countries of that region is, obviously, connected with Tokyo's ambition to turn Japan into the policeman of Asia. The involvement of Nakasone's cabinet in Reagan's programme of "star wars" shows that these aims of the Japanese leadership consist in: to outlive the security of its own people and are, in the final analysis, directed against them.

'Black box' starts to speak

New Delhi. A government commission of aviation specialists has begun working at the Blabha Centre in Bombay on the "black box" from the Air India plane which crashed on June 23 under mysterious circumstances.

The quality of the tape and recording is good, the contents of the "black box" are of great interest to many sides — apart from India, the Boeing company, Lockheed which developed the "black box", and Canada, which is eager to find evidence relating there was no sabotage, for the plane had been from Canada, and all these parties had representatives at the tape-hearing session.

Yet the commission spokesman, questioned by the press about whether there was an explosion or not, refused to specify. It is still too early to give a final verdict, he claimed. We will have to do some work with cleaning the tape of various extraneous sounds like those made by the engines, radio in-flight, etc.

The date will have to be correlated, too, with that of a second box which recorded the flight's technical data, as well as recordings by tracking devices at Shannon. This will take many weeks, said of the commission judge Kirpal told the press.

IN DEFENCE OF ANTONOV

Brussels. The setting up of a committee in support of the Ukrainian citizen Sergei Antonov has been announced here. The basis of evidence of a terrorist Agca fabrication in the West, Antonov is accused of involvement in the assassination of the Pope John Paul II.

Every day of the trial in Rome and each new attack on the reputation of the aircraft designer stresses the absurdity of accusations against Antonov, stresses the statement by P. Delen, Secretary of the committee.

BARCELONA DECLARATION

Madrid. Representatives of the 14th Congress adopted a final document titled the "Barcelona Declaration".

It stresses that youth is the victim of any armed conflict and urges more struggle to bring about the peaceful elimination of all forms of discrimination, racism, and an effective implementation of human rights. It also approved a declaration on problems of education, culture and understanding, and international cooperation and peace.

Dollars and Congressmen

Washington. The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities has published an analysis on the impact of the American military complex on the economy. The analysis is the first of its kind in the USA. It follows the lead of the military complex, which participates in the production of MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, and has been a major factor in the production of MX missiles for the Congressmen. The analysis shows that the military complex has received a third of the total federal budget in the last five years — about one million dollars.

WAR OF IDEAS

San Francisco. Large-scale psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community is a major foreign policy objective of the present US administration. This was admitted by USIA director, Charles Z. Wick, in a speech at a local club conference. He proclaimed that his agency belongs to the US arsenal used in the war of ideas.

According to the USIA chief, the current year's budget allocations for the agency amount to 796 million dollars or 74 per cent more than in 1981. For the next fiscal year the US administration has asked Congress to further increase by 22 per cent the expenditure on this information and slander department.



One of the "black boxes" lifted from the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, the death place of the Indian airliner which had 329 passengers on board.

Photo AP-TASS

Science and technology

COD-LIVER OIL SUBSTITUTES PETROL

Trucks in Iceland have begun running on cod-liver oil. The engines "accepted" the new type of fuel without any "objection". It does not cause any reduction in the speed, and even contamination becomes less. In Iceland cod-liver oil is 40 per cent cheaper than petrol.

CLEAN FLOORS FOR INDUSTRIAL PREMISES

Rather unexpected findings have been made by Finnish specialists after studying... floors of industrial premises. They are convinced that the traditional and widespread concrete is not suitable for such floors. All sorts of oil, greases and technical fluids penetrate the concrete and ruin it, leaving stubborn stains and dents. The floors become unclean and slippery. But this does not mean that concrete should be altogether abandoned. The chemical concern, Lohja, offers only to protect it with a special compound spread

in a 3-4 mm film. The compound has some acrylic resin and quartz sand as its basis. Such a combination provides floors of industrial premises with all the necessary qualities — roughness, durability, resistance to oils and chemicals. Stains can be easily washed off the film.

'POTATO CHIPS' AUTOMOBILE

Ernst Bank of Köln (West Germany) has made considerable savings from the way he uses his car. Instead of diesel fuel, he fills it with... vegetable oil already used for frying potato chips. For a 20-kilometre run, said the self-edicated inventor, I need about 5,000 litres of oil. It has been discovered also that the "potato chips automobile" pollutes the environment 20 per cent less than a diesel car. True, the engine of Bank's car smells of potato chips but, being the owner of a small restaurant, this "professional hazard" is no nuisance to him.

OF INTEREST

Dinosaur in Congolese swamps?

The Government of the People's Republic of the Congo charged American biologist Marceline Anyania to investigate numerous reports about animal resembling a dinosaur, which allegedly habitates boggy areas 800 km north of Brazzaville. After completing his work the biologist said that he managed to see with his own eyes the mysterious creature. Anyania studied the lake for about three days. The inhabitants of neighbouring villages helped him spot a brown animal 250-300 metres from the shore. According to the scientist's description it had a long body, thin neck and small head. The animal was in the field of vision of Anyania for about 20 minutes.

An exhibition of miniature models of ships in empty bottles has opened in one of Tokyo's exhibition halls. 400 items made by masters from 15 countries are on display.

● A model of the 100-cannon ship "H. M. C. Victory" which took part in the Trafalgar Battle under the command of the famous Admiral Nelson, more than two centuries ago.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

POTSDAM, 40 YEARS LATER

The Potsdam Conference is rightfully called historic and outstanding event, writes political analyst of IZVESTIYA, F. Solin in an article to mark the 40th anniversary of the Potsdam meeting of the heads of government of the USSR, the USA and Britain — allies in anti-F Hitler coalition.

Potsdam will remain forever in the memory of mankind, stresses the author, as the most realistic chance to rid the peoples of wars, military threats and the burden of the arms race, assert on the Earth a durable and lasting peace, make good-neighbourliness the supreme political postulate. But this possibility was not used. It was irresponsibly ignored by the forces which in the 20th century have already launched two world wars, notes the author. It was blocked by the politicians who intended, after the war, to enslave the peoples, their will and mentality, making use of free atom. The circles related to them attacked the detainee 30 years later and are now whipping up more and more the arms race. It is because of them that Potsdam did not become a bright reality and through their fault our world is still only a dream.

NUCLEAR BLACKMAIL

By the order of H. Truman a nuclear device was exploded for the first time a day before the Potsdam Conference, on July 16, 1945, on the isolated proving grounds Alamogordo in New Mexico state, the USA, writes A. Kortunov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

According to the author, Truman pinned great hopes on the "nuclear trump" and intended to play this card already in Potsdam.

The shadow of Alamogordo darkened the atmosphere in the Cecilienhof Palace, where the negotiations were held. The US delegation behaved with extreme self-confidence, advancing on a number of points proposals which were obviously unacceptable for the USSR.

The attempt of a "nuclear blackmail" against the USSR, undertaken for the first time in Potsdam, is highly symptomatic. It outlined the long-term tendency in the US foreign policy — stubborn striving to replace major many-sided political solutions with unilateral military-technical achievements, stresses the author.

But the strategy of Alamogordo leads the talks into a deadlock. Along this way the absolute security of the USA may be achieved only by the absolute non-security of all other countries which they, naturally, will never allow to happen.

UNDER THE GUISE OF PEACEABLENESS

The representatives of the US administration are trying to suggest the public the idea on the alleged "peaceableness" of the American programme of "star wars", F. Gontar writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. They claim that this programme does not mean a transfer of the arms race to outer space but only a new stage of investigations which, they allege, will ultimately lead even to a reduction of nuclear armaments. Many facts show that the USA not only conducts investigations but carries out on a full scale the development and testing of concrete components of strike space weapons, notes the author. Thus, at the proving ground in Nevada, the USA carried out several underground nuclear tests during which X-ray lasers were worked out to the last detail. Running on the energy of nuclear explosions, such lasers, according to the plans of the Pentagon strategists, must be deployed on artificial Earth satellites and serve as a basis for strike space weapons. Large-scale work is also in progress to develop different kinds of powerful ground-based lasers to be used as anti-missile and anti-satellite means.

The programme of "star wars", stresses the author, imparts to the arms race a new quality — its spread into outer space.

ALMOST 5,000 PROJECTS BUILT WITH SOVIET ASSISTANCE

Rendering economic and technological assistance for foreign countries in developing and strengthening their economies is an integral part of Soviet Union's external economic links, writes in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA I. Kapranov, head of the planning and economy department of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

In 1950, only eight countries had intergovernmental agreements with the USSR on economic and technological cooperation, the author notes. Now their number has reached 88. By 1985 the total number of projects already built, being built or planned to be built with Soviet assistance, was more than 4,700.

In the course of 1984 alone, continues the author, 265 industrial factories, separate shops and installations manufacturing ready products, were commissioned with Soviet assistance. Between January and April 1985, 30 more important projects were put into operation.

One crime every 8 seconds

Rome. More than 4 million crimes were registered in the FRG in 1984.

According to the police, 7 murders, 77 thefts, 174 attacks with dangerous and grave consequences are being committed in the Federal Republic of Germany every day. An average of 839 cases are registered daily in the country, connected with all sorts of swindling. Every 8 seconds — a crime. This is the average statistical balance. According to official data more than 50 per cent of the crimes are yet to be uncovered.

VIEWPOINT

Eduard RYABTSEV

Reagan's 'star wars' and Tokyo's calculations

On the eve of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's trip to Western Europe, the newspaper "Asahi" tried to draw his attention to the example of contacts of the countries in that region with the Soviet Union. According to the paper Y. Nakasone has something to learn from Western Europe which is trying to establish with the USSR mutual relations, trying to break "the wall of military confrontation".

However, official Tokyo is now interested in something different. As Hiroo Ide, chairman of the commission in charge of drawing up a new programme of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, put it, the main stress will be laid on consolidation of military-political alliance with USA and on further escalation of Japan's military potential. From an interview with this leader with the newspaper "Japan Times" it follows that influential forces in that party are at the same time

seeking a revision of articles in the constitution which proclaim Japan's renunciation of a war as a means of pursuing state policy, as well as the lifting of the ban on the formation of its own armed forces.

For that reason Reagan's programme of preparing for "star wars" has aroused great interest, above all, among precisely these forces. The May issue of the magazine "Oriental Review" pointed out, that many companies of the Japanese defence industry were interested in lifting the ban on the export of their products. This promises them the possibility of obtaining huge profits from the development of the most up-to-date armaments connected with outer space militarization.

Though Y. Nakasone professes as yet to get off with vague statements regarding the nature of Japan's participation in the creation of the Pentagon's space ha-

ses, a close cooperation has long been established in this sphere between interested companies in Japan and USA. According to the same newspaper "Asahi", the US research centre in Los Alamos maintains contacts with the Osaka City University in this centre, where atomic bombs were produced for the first time and then dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, work has been in progress over the past two years on the development of beam weapons which can turn into a steam any major object on Earth.

By being involved in the US plans of global military confrontation with the Soviet Union, Nakasone's cabinet hopes, without attracting special attention in Asia, to turn the country into a military giant in the region. For this purpose, using as a cover the myth of a "Soviet threat", the Japanese military clique is already striving to

overstep the national boundaries, insisting on the need to "protect" marine communications within a radius of 1,000 miles. To ensure this programme, it is planned to step up the production of modern submarines and special aircraft. Carrying out its own programme for the country's militarization under US military umbrella, it is easier for Tokyo to manoeuvre and confuse its Asian-Pacific neighbours as regards its genuine intentions.

It is quite clear why Japan has not as yet responded to Moscow's appeals for the establishment of confidence-building measures in the Far East. Similarly, it did not respond positively to the latest proposal of the Soviet leadership to hold an all-Asian forum, in the spirit of the European conference in Helsinki, for normalization of the situation in the vast Asian-Pacific region.

The reluctance of the Japanese authorities to cooperate with the Soviet Union to establish equal security for all the countries of that region is, obviously, connected with Tokyo's ambition to turn Japan into the policeman of Asia. The involvement of Nakasone's cabinet in Reagan's programme of "star wars" shows that these aims of the Japanese leadership consist in: to outlive the security of its own people and are, in the final analysis, directed against them.

Japan's life

New hydrofoils

In the next 10-20 years hydrofoils will become a dominant means of transport on ferry routes and passenger carriages over short distances, according to Valery Ikonnikov, chief designer of the central hydrofoil design bureau.

Prior to building such hydrofoils belongs to Soviet ship-builders. The whole world knows the name of gifted designer Borislav Alexeyev. His efforts helped build the Soviet high-speed fleet, which made a kind of revolution in river and sea transportation.

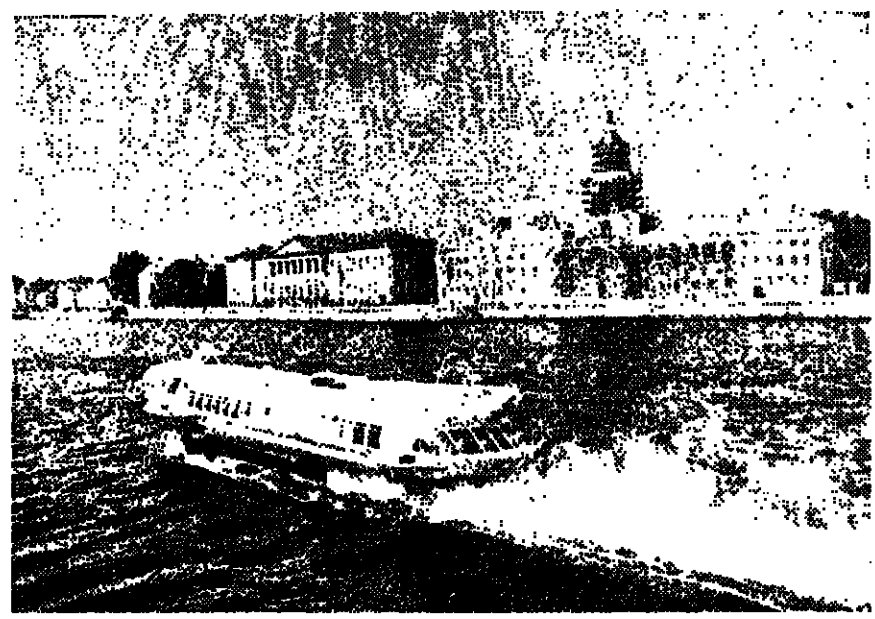
"Raketa" — the first passenger hydrofoil — began operating in 1957 on the Volga not far from Gorky, where these ships are being built up to this day. The ship's unprecedented speed and unusual design were first stunning. Later it drew the close attention of designers, engineers and those who enjoy travelling by water transport. It seems to fly above the water. Its progressing speed compared with ordinary water crafts, is amazing: it first jumped from 15 to 60 km/h and then to 90 km/h.

These hydrofoils became popular in the world over a short period of time. Britain, the USA, West Germany, Italy, Finland and Japan bought Soviet licences for the production of high-speed motor ships.

As to their design modern vessels basically differ from their forerunners. Instead of diesel engines they use aircraft turbines.

Ships to be built in the future will cruise in oceans as well. They will carry various cargoes at a speed of up to 277.7 km/h.

● The hydrofoil "Meteor" on the Neva River.



Drill for the world's deepest well

A modernized turbodrill can operate ten days continuously instead of four. With it Soviet experts are sinking the world's deepest well on the Kola Peninsula. Considering that the drill now goes more than 12 km deep into the rock, the increasing service life of the equipment means a great deal — it takes a day and a half to raise the turbodrill from the record depth and then lower it again.

According to experts, the sinking of the Kola well has become yet another proof of the expediency of the turbine method of drilling developed in the Soviet Union. How does it differ from the rotary drill by

special drilling pipes from aluminum alloys as well as sets of control and measuring equipment have been developed specially for it. All the equipment used in drilling — from pipes to automatic devices — are Soviet-made.

Atomic stations on conveyor

In the next few years the Soviet Union intends to bring the annual commissioning of new capacities at atomic power stations to 10 million kilowatts and more. This will be possible to a large extent thanks, in the main, to serial production by Soviet industry of standard one-million-kilowatt nuclear reactors.

Still more powerful reactors — 1.5 million kilowatts — are being installed at the Igninskaya atomic power station (Lithuania). These are the world's most powerful reactors. They will also be standardized. It is characteristic that designers succeeded in increasing the capacity and preserving the sizes of one-million-kilowatt power units, which considerably reduces the cost. Besides, the country is starting the production of reactors on fast neutrons with a capacity of 800,000 kilowatts and more. The introduction of these reactors, in the development of which the USSR ranks first in the world, will make it possible to solve the problem of the limited amount of cheap nuclear fuel, since these reactors are, at the same time, multipliers of fuel.

Round the Soviet Union

● AN AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM OF THE STATE WATER CADASTRE DEVELOPED BY BYELORUSSIAN SCIENTISTS HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED. It has detailed data on the water resources and their use, the impact of economic activities on the hydroregime of rivers. The system quickly transmits the data to interested organizations and services. It will help improve the management of the national water economy including supplying water to factories, agricultural areas and townships.

● THE SCIENTISTS OF THE INSTITUTE OF COMBUSTION MINERALS IN THE SOVIET PUBLIC BYELORUSSIA HAVE SUCCEEDED IN CONVERTING SAW-DUST INTO GASOLINE. They managed to extract up to 30 per cent of gasoline, gas and even fuel oil — the type of fuel of most boiler rooms and power stations — from a mix of sawdust and water. It is out that crude synthetic gasoline contains such an amount of valuable hydrocarbons that it can also be applied in petroleum industry for the production of synthetic materials.

● THE FIRST AUTOMATIC LINE HAS BEEN ASSEMBLED AT THE FOUNDRY BLOCK NO. 1 UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT THE TASHKENTSKY TRAKTOIR VOD ASSOCIATION IN UZBEKISTAN (A SOVIET REPUBLIC IN CENTRAL ASIA). The production unit is essentially a major enterprise which, when completed, will annually produce one hundred thousand tonnes of cast metal.

● A FESTIVAL OF THE YOUTH FILMS UNDER THE MOTTO "THE CASUALTY OF A SEA OF FRIENDSHIP AND BROTHERHOOD" HAS OPENED IN TRAKHAN. The heroes of the films are oil workers of the Baku, prospectors on the Malay Peninsula, Astrakhan and Krasnovodsk fishermen, and animal breeders and vine-growers of Dagestan.

without knowing and understanding we embark upon the road of conflicts and discords. Today cinema can practically do everything — I mean its technical and artistic facilities — and now it is necessary to concentrate on the main thing and show great concern in the peace. Cinema is capable of staggering but in what direction are its efforts geared? It can stagger and disorient people but can also work for their unification. The Soviet cinema has always aimed at unifying people and the ideas of internationalism are inherent in the principles of our society. In genuinely Russian character. They form its basis.

We believe in man's supreme reasoning, we believe that people will find in themselves enough strength to understand what is happening and we believe man's energy is unlimited. We must overcome everything and live in peace. I hope this will happen, he said in conclusion.

ESSENTIAL QUALITIES IN FAMILY LIFE

The magazine, ZNANIYE-SILA (which accidentally means Knowledge is Power), has conducted sociological research in Leningrad.

One hundred couples who have lived together for more than a quarter of a century were requested to answer some questions.

What qualities in a husband (wife) are the most important for ensuring a long and happy family life? Mentioned among the most important qualities were: first, readiness to help each other; second, equality; third, tolerance of the other's shortcomings and fourth, a sense of humour. The magazine notes that the couple polled were almost unanimous in dismissing physical beauty, practical vein, thrill and other similar qualities as not being essential for successful matrimony.

Among the answers to the second question, the most important things pointed out were children, and the need for joint efforts in their education and upbringing. The second most important was joint working. What makes your relations with each other strongest? Mentioned among the most important qualities were: first, readiness to help each other; second, equality; third, tolerance of the other's shortcomings and fourth, a sense of humour. The magazine notes that the couple polled were almost unanimous in dismissing physical beauty, practical vein, thrill and other similar qualities as not being essential for successful matrimony.

TIME FOR DIRIGIBLES TO TAKE OFF

Sergei Yezer, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and head of the aircraft-building department of the Moscow Aviation Institute, writes in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA that it is high time dirigibles took to the air. Six years ago his department was commissioned to find optimum ways to solve the transport problem in areas of Siberia and the Far East now being developed.

Does it not, asks the author, make sense to resort to what seems to have receded into the past long ago, such as dirigibles which in the twenties and thirties could lift up to eighty tonnes of cargo and flew non-stop to distances of up to twelve thousand kilometres? His answer is: the dirigible must be revived. A modern type of dirigible has been built by specialists at the Aviation Institute. It is called Termonplan because in it part of the costly helium has been replaced with air which has a temperature of between 150 and 200 degrees. The Termonplan has the shape of a flying saucer instead of a cigar. It looks like a disc 180 metres in diameter. This shape minimizes the force of side winds considerably, thus giving it additional lift.

Termonplan is a very undemanding aircraft. It there are no conditions favourable for sailing land it can hover at a height and lower its cargo platforms on cables. If it is possible to land, the dirigible will use a "vacuum anchor" beneath the base of the platform so as to safely land. It economizes millions of tonnes of fuel, writes the author.

WE BELIEVE IN MAN'S REASONING

I think that our efforts must be directed at learning, understanding and telling the new truth about man, director Blem Klimov, whose film "Go and See" was awarded the Golden Prize at the 14th Moscow Film Festival, told an IZVESTIYA correspondent. Modern action is rightfully proud of its achievements but science about man is lagging behind. The man on the Earth is so far the most mysterious and little-studied phenomenon, says Dostoyevsky. According to him man is an abyss into which you look and it looks at you. There close-up, may, in the twinkling of an eye, show something complicated and new, provide knowledge about man. And this, I believe, is the road of hope because without getting to know oneself and, hence, others,

'The worker and collective farm woman'

This sculptural composition by Vera Mukhina is one of the masterpieces of Soviet fine arts. The young man and woman are marching forward with confidence, raising high above their heads their labour implements — the hammer and sickle — which are the symbols of the working class and peasantry in the Soviet Union. Despite the huge sizes of the figures (about 25 m high) the group seems light and full of impetuous movement.

For the first time in the history of sculpture the statue was made of stainless chrome-nickel alloy steel.

The sculpture crowned the Soviet pavilion at the Paris International exhibition in 1937, and shortly before the war it was put up near the southern gates of the All-Union Exhibition of Economic Achievements.



Dimitri Devyatkin's documentary cinema

The tall square-shouldered Russian has a Russian Documentaryist Dimitri Devyatkin was a guest at the Moscow Film Festival.

His grandfather left Petersburg for America at the beginning of the century. The father preserved the precious memory of their Russian origin. Says this is why Devyatkin chooses today's Soviet reality as such a great interest.

In 1981 he visited many Soviet cities with a small shooting unit. The art director put a question to the people he approached in the streets. "What do you like to wish to the Soviet people?" 85 per cent answered: "Peace and friendship."

Devyatkin is strongly convinced that to understand a foreign country means to see its people, hear them express their thoughts, to get the feeling of it. This was precisely what

he tried to do in his TV film "Video From Russia: The People Speak". Everyone who was interviewed, be it a worker from Ulyanovsk, an elderly lady from Kiev, Leningrad teenagers, or an old man in a Moscow collective farmers' market, had a message which was quite clear: the idea of war is completely unacceptable to them. The film was shown on Los Angeles TV and produced a great impression on the audience. Many called the studio to ask why they had not been shown such films before.

They believed the film, thinks Devyatkin, because the TV viewers saw how it was made — they saw us stop people in the street, saw them give their answers, at times not very articulate but always sincere and honest.

The film received an award from the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences.

Dimitri Devyatkin is now planning to shoot a film about

the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, about a Soviet village, its people and their work, their relations with nature.

"I had a year's training practice at the VGK Cinematographic Institute," says the art director, "in the studio of the remarkable documentaryist Roman Karmen. The most important thing he taught me was that an artist should be responsible for what he does. In my films I seek to convey my own attitude to what I am filming. I don't force my political outlook on my viewers. I just show people as they are. If a person meets another even on the screen, sees his eyes, face, hears him speak from his heart, this impresses him much more than a fine prepared speech by any political leader or a VIP before the camera. I help people understand one another."

Tatiana ANDRIASOVA

Science and technology

THE SECRET OF STONE SPOON-BAIT

Investigating the primitive human encampment on the Kola Peninsula, in the flooding zone of the Krasnaya Gorya hydro-power station, Kazanovskiy archaeological team made an interesting discovery: a huge stone spoon-bait, 15 cm long. This unusual tackle is 5,000 years old. The primitive man put a lot of his talent and imagination into it. How the reason still remains to be seen.

Scientists believe that the man lived in the vicinity of the Kola River about 25,000 years ago. The first find in this area was a mammoth sculpture of a mammoth.

AUTOMATIC MACHINE FOR SEAMSTRESSES

It seems to be a simple thing to cut or tear off a thread when sewing. But in textile production this involves a series of operations. It is necessary to cut the machine and move the thread to the upper position, to the pawl and pull out the thread from the working zone. Such forced stoppages at sewing factories lasting for several minutes result in hours during

which equipment stands idle.

Machines of a new generation made at the Orsha Legman (light industry machine-building) plant, rid the seamstresses of all these operations. The machine will not only release labour productivity but will help save raw materials as well.

Automatic sewing machines have already been tested at several factories and their mass production will begin soon.

COMPUTERS ON THE FIELD

The truck with computers in its body covered 3,000 km on dusty and bumpy roads despite the fact that customary places for them are well-equipped machine-rooms, where conditions of humidity and air temperature are strictly maintained. This is how the scientists of the Novosibirsk Akademgorodok tested a field computing complex.

Developed on the basis of Elektronika-60 microcomputer, it is meant for processing the results of geophysical experiments in field conditions. Used in this machine is an electronic storage disc, made at the computing centre of the Siberian department of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It replaces the mechanical system which does not stand jolting and is blocked by dust. Thus the scientists have achieved high reliability in computer engineering.

This summer a geophysical expedition equipped with a computer complex will leave Novosibirsk for the first time. Its destination is the ore-producing Altai where experiments are to be conducted on polymetallic deposits.

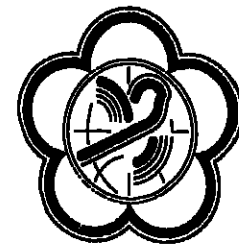
WELDING WITHOUT OXYGEN

"Ploshchadka", a Soviet-designed welding complex, will speed up the construction of pumping and compressor stations. The first such complex has been shipped to assemblymen of the Kholmogory-Kile gas pipeline. Mounted on a caterpillar tractor, the equipment is highly reliable and mobile. The main advantage of the new complex is that it can operate without oxygen. The application of the novelty will ensure considerable increases in labour productivity.

Treatment by horse riding

Horse riding has become a popular recreational procedure at the Teberda health resort in the mountains of Karachayev-Cherkessia. Here the construction of a health station has been completed in the air-purified area and sleep areas crowned with sparkling ice.

Dosed physical exercises are a tested way of increasing the effectiveness of resort treat-



Moscow University invites guests

During the youth forum Moscow Lomonosov University will be turned into an international students centre.

It will be the scene of a manifestation and a meeting-requiem dedicated to the memory of students killed in action during World War II.

1,500 students from the service-industry group have already commenced their work. 500 student-interpreters are looking forward to meeting delegations and guests of the Festival.

Nearly 400 young people from the Russian Soviet chorographic ensemble, Rhythmic variety dance ensemble, Contours studio and the Musical Semestov group will appear with their programmes in open-air theatres.

DUTARS OF THE NOBATOV FAMILY

Eight musicians — the Nobatov family — playing dutars (two-string national instruments), have been granted the right to represent original Turkmen art in the cultural programme of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students due in Moscow soon.

Under the guidance of their father, 55-year-old Odeniyaz Nobatov, the sons have prepared, specially for the Festival, a concert programme which includes old folk melodies, and tunes to the lyric of classical oriental poets and modern songs about peace and friendship.

Despite the fact that Odeniyaz Nobatov lives in a remote village in the southernmost part of Turkmenistan, he is known throughout the republic. He is one of the most popular bakhshi — folk bards.

Odeniyaz has become popular not only in the USSR but in other countries as well. He was given a warm welcome in Bulgaria, Syria and Lebanon but the gifted performer does not want to become a professional artist. For nearly 30 years he has been working as a director of a house of culture in one of the district collective farms. Nobatov sees his vocation in familiarizing people with his creative work. Apart from the family group he has also set up a district folklore company (which won first place at the regional review) and also a group of young women dutar players.

The important thing is that we will be prepared to stage impromptu friendly meals and practice sessions in any Olympic sport. If any national team, say, in volleyball, would like to challenge another, its representative would simply have to make this known at any Festival headquarters to be attached to each hotel, and its staff will promptly help organize such a match.

Finally, the Festival programme envisages exhibition performances by leading Soviet and foreign sportsmen in national sports, on ice, on auto, on foot, etc. A Festival novelty will be a simultaneous chess tournament involving over 1,000 boards and in which we expect 50 noted masters to compete.

Of course, we will keep the traditional "Festival" mood. Since the Festival is being held in 1985, this "mood" will be 1,000 metres long.

Handwritten text in a box: "The first time..."

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

VADIM PISAREV



At the age of twenty Vadim Pisarev could be rightly called a major Soviet ballet dancer. Vadim, born in the Ukrainian city of Donetsk, is well known both in this country and abroad. Vadim began his career by winning first place and gold medal at a republican ballet contest in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital. This was soon

followed by a gold medal at an all-Union contest in Moscow. After dancing on the professional stage for one year, he was named the best dancer in the country. He won the right to perform on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre with the choreographic miniature, "Musician", to music by Paganini. Later he placed second, with silver medal at an international competition in Helsinki, after which he entered for a classical dance contest in Paris. He finally won first prize and gold medal at the 5th International Ballet Competition in Moscow. All these successes came to him within one year.

Vadim Pisarev became a favourite with the public from his very first appearances in ballet. His virtuosity in dancing surpasses all expectations. He "lives" in dancing and works miracles in the process. He dances courageously, daintily, and has a brilliant command of all the classical ballet techniques.

Vadim Pisarev comes from a miner's family. At the age of nine he joined the Kiev Ballet School. His teachers detected in him an ideal aptitude for ballet. After finishing the school with distinction Pisarev returned to his native city, where he joined the company of the Donetsk Opera and Ballet Theatre.

In two weeks' time, Vadim had a solo debut as Mercutio in Prokofiev's ballet "Romeo and Juliet" based on Shakespeare's tragedy. He soon danced "Bolero" by Ravel, followed by the Youth in "The Fountain of Bakhchisarai" by Asafiev, the Student in "The Solar Stone" by Kireiko, and the pas de deux in "The Sleeping Beauty" by Tchaikovsky and Adam's "Ciselle". As well as some classical variations. A short while ago, he danced Kay, a part, specially reserved for him, in his company's new ballet, "The Snow Queen", by the Ukrainian composer Kotodub.

The young dancer is dreaming about learning as much as he can and to dance as many parts as possible.

Yelena LITVINSKAYA

Sounds of old music

In keeping with tradition the summer concert season has commenced at the Moscow Museum of Serf Art in Ostankino (the famous Shostakovitch Palace).

This year it was opened by the chamber company under the baton of V. Kornachov. And it is no mere chance, because the company, founded in 1977 at the Vladimir Philharmonic society, deals with restoration of the musical past and its popularization on a broad scale. The company is successfully touring the country and abroad, giving concerts over radio and television.

LEGEND ON SCREEN

Legend from "A Day Lasts Longer Than a Century", a novel by Chinghiz Aitmatov, a well-known Kirghiz writer, is

the basis of a new film "Love Song", shot at Kirghizteletfilm Studios.

D. Sulyayev, the film director, says Aitmatov's novel is deeply philosophical and complicated. It touches on moral issues, contemporary, social and spiritual problems, links the past with the present, bitter truth about life with poetic tales. One of them dealing with love between a singer Reymana and a songstress Begym lies at the core of our film.

The locality where the filming took place corresponds exactly to the country described in the novel. According to some opinions, the legend, used by the writer, originated from these lands.

GIPSY ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Russian Gypsy folklore collection, brought out recently by the Moscow Nauka Publishers, is the most complete oral art history work of one of the most numerous groups of the USSR Gypsy population.

The book includes prose tales and folk songs — wedding, joking and mourning. They evoke

the history of the Gypsy people, their love for life, determination to preserve their originality, culture and language. The book, furnished with detailed commentary and multiple variations of songs and tales, satisfies to a considerable extent the great interest in Gypsy art, word and culture.

THE BOLSHOI GIVES A PREMIERE

The Bolshoi Theatre has given the first-night performance of two operas — "Cavalleria rusticana" by Mascagni and Leoncavallo's "Il Pagliacci". In the latter the part of Canio was sung by the People's Artist of the USSR Vladimir Atlantov.

For the past several years these two operas were performed on the Moscow stage in concert interpretation, said Vladimir Atlantov. Now opera lovers have got an opportunity to listen to these magnificent works

of Italian opera classics on the Bolshoi stage. Their production is the responsibility of the stage director S. Stebnin of the Minsk Opera and Ballet Theatre. I did not have the chance to work with him earlier though the Bolshoi successfully stages his productions "The Days Here Are Quiet" and "Un ballo in maschera". The premiere which was sung in Italian, was conducted by Art Zluravits.



Vladimir Atlantov (centre) as Canio in "Il Pagliacci".

Zurab Soliklav as Turiddu and Yelena Obraztsova as Santuzza in "Cavalleria rusticana".

Photos by Andrei Stepanov

WHAT'S ON?

July 20-22

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.) 20 (mat) — Kirenikov, "Love for Love" (ballet); 20 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 21 (mat) — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 21 (eve) — Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 20 — Kirenikov, "Dorothea" (opera); 21 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 21 (eve) — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera); 22 — Double-bill: Prokofiev, "Alexander Nevsky" (cantata); Shostakovitch, "Dangerous Shadow" (one-act ballet).

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3 Sadovaya-Semolovskaya St.) 20 — "Don Juan-84"; 21 — "Yo-Ho-Ho"; 22 — "An Unusual Concert".

FILMS

Lawful Weirlock (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

A lyrical comedy about actor Igor Voloshin's love for a music teacher Olga.

Circus on Lenin Hills (Lenin University).

20, 21 — "Circus on Lenin Hills" (Lenin University).

INFORMATION No. 55, 1983

BUSINESS

Active trade partner

In 1983, like in previous years, the Federal Republic of Germany really claims the first place among the capitalist countries in the volume of trade with the USSR. Among the active partners is also the Salzgitter company. In the past years it participated in the implementation of such major projects as the construction of the Shernomyshevsk Airport, enterprises for the production of iron ore concentrates at the Chokai electrometallurgical works and major chemical plants.

We are satisfied with the results of joint work with our Soviet colleagues last year, says Georg Sobota, head of the technical department of Salzgitter. Gas purifying plant has been put into operation ahead of schedule in Karachaganak, not far from Orenburg. Finishing works are being put together with experts from the state child designing institute, to a part for the production of for-

mic acid—an indispensable product for winter storing of food. Orders are already being placed for equipment to be installed at this plant. Production will be conducted according to Soviet technology for which we have purchased a licence in the USSR. Another major project is the enterprise in Nizhnekamsk for the production of ethylene oxide. Now equipment is being assembled and mounted there.

Together with Soviet specialists we are also discussing projects for the future. Georg Sobota goes on to say. We would like to participate in the development of the Orenburg gas deposit. Another important project is the construction of a chemical plant in Stavropol, to turn out polyethylene and other chemical products.

In the context of scientific-technical cooperation we are holding consultations on a very interesting subject: long-distance transportation of coal by a hydro-pipeline from the Kanak-Achinsk basin to Novosibirsk and further on to the European USSR. So, you can see, that the range of our joint work is very wide. The main valuation factor in these relations is mutual benefit.

EYE SURGERY

An agreement has been signed in London on the sales of Soviet licences to Britain on eye developments in the treatment of eye diseases and appropriate medical equipment developed at the eye microsurgery research institute of Moscow. At its scope and long-term results this event exceeds, by far, the bounds of a usual trade deal. The Medtek company, which has obtained the right to produce and market operation equipment and equipment, will use the achievements of the Soviet eye medicine accessible to hundreds of millions of people in the West.

Sgt. Prof. Syatolav Pyodanov.

There is great interest throughout the world in the new method of eye surgery worked out at our institute. In the USA

alone 120,000 operations have already been performed on their basis. Three hundred doctors from dozens of countries became familiar with them in Moscow.

Here is what Arnold Lipman, director of the Medtek company, managing director of the Russians firm, says on this score:

Medtek has been set up on the basis of the British Eurolens company, the biggest producer of eye lenses in Western Europe, to make the achievements of Soviet medicine accessible for practitioners in the West. I want to express gratitude to the staff members of Soviet foreign trade organizations, who have proved to be reliable and prompt partners. As a businessman I am sure that the agreement will be profitable, that Soviet technology possesses a vast potential on Western markets.

At the Rome session

The 14th session of the mixed commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Italy took place recently in Rome.

It pointed out that Soviet-Italian business contacts had made further headway since the previous session of the commission.

Examining in detail the implementation process of the long-term programme of economic, industrial and technological cooperation up to 1990, the sides noted that large contracts were signed, mainly in 1985, with Italian companies on deliveries to the USSR of machines and equipment, including those meant for turn-key construction. Talks are now in progress on a number of new major cooperation projects. The sides agreed on measures for stepping up these negotiations as well as ensuring complete fulfilment of already concluded contracts.

Meeting of the Commission

In Moscow a regular meeting has been held by the Intergovernmental Soviet-Hungarian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation at which practical measures were outlined to implement the long-term programme for the development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Hungary up to the year 2000. Among other things, it is planned to expand cooperation and specialization in automobile manufacture, tractor production, agricultural machines, as well as instruments and communications equipment. Decided upon were the main outlines in the work to raise the technical level and quality of mutually delivered products; create and introduce new types of highly efficient equipment for the production of fluorescent lamps and telephone cables with plastic insulation; mechanize and automate loading and unloading operations and to raise construction reliability and quality of major pipelines.

During their meetings, Commission members signed seven agreements and two branch sub-programmes for the development of cooperation till the year 2000.

Integrated project

For several years Bulgaria has been receiving from the USSR electric energy along a long-distance 400-kilovolt power transmission line. Thanks to this a tenth part of its requirements in electricity is met.

Under CMEA plans the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Romania have started the construction of the superhigh voltage transmission line-750 on the territory of the three countries to transmit to Romania and Bulgaria electric energy generated at the Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya atomic power station.

The Bulgarian section is being built with large-scale Soviet technical assistance. Different Soviet cities supply the project with assembled steel sections and power equipment. Some 80 per cent of the power capacities operating in Bulgaria were built and commissioned after USSR designs and with the participation of Soviet experts.

The connecting up of the transmission line-750 to the Bulgarian power grid will insure the country's economy against irregular supply of energy and raise the capacity of its power network.



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DEARER THAN CAR

Magnificent horses tied to a long cord spined in front of foreign businessmen, obeying to the barely perceptible hand movements of an experienced trainer, the Tarsky (the name stems from Terek, a river) stud-farm in the Stavropol Territory is world famous.

A few minutes after calling out the price of 5-year-old Namur — 15,000 dollars — this

sum grew threefold. A foreign buyer paid 140,000 dollars for the wonderful horse, Friska. There are more expensive ones — 162,000 was the price of Balika (the daughter of celebrated Pesnyar, sold here a few years back for one million dollars. Twenty-four horses, one better than the other, were sold at the auction.

Philately

POSTAL SOUVENIR FOR YOUTH FORUM

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a stamp sheet (in addition to the earlier five) dedicated to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students due in Moscow. Price: 30 kopeks. Also produced are postmarks to be used for memorable cancellation during the Festival days.

Puppets of Mademoiselle Lená

Journalists affectionately called her Mademoiselle Lená. "Mademoiselle Lená and her colleagues arrived in Madagascar to help organize a puppet theatre...". "Children are delighted with the art of Russian specialists...". "Mademoiselle Lená has opened for us a new form of theatrical art!"

And Mademoiselle Lená recalled Chelyabinsk every evening, the frost which reached minus 30 degrees Centigrade and snowstorms. The windows of the puppet theatre in Kirov Street, where Lená Kutsenko has been working for four years as its chief artist, amicably shone in pitch darkness.

We have a fine director, Valery Volkovskiy, and interesting actors! We are all like-minded people. The theatre cast are mainly young people with youthful determination for quests and experiments. Our actors are good singers and dancers, which is very important, says Lená. In fact, a modern puppet theatre may be called a theatre of the synthetic actor. It is difficult for a real actor to reveal some dramatic moments but a puppet can do it very well. A puppet is yet another interesting instrument in the hands of thinking actor.

Any company can envy the repertoire of the Chelyabinsk theatre. "Arturo III" by Bertold Brecht, "The Trial of Joanna D'Arc Rouen, 1431", scenes from the works of Shaw, Anouilh, Panfilov, "Dead Souls" by Gogol, "From the Life of Insects" by Copek — all these are meant for adults. But we never forget that our theatre is first of all for children, says Lená. Not long ago we premiered "This is Leningrad Speaking" — a play about the sieged Leningrad and about war-time children.

The experiences accumulated in four years of work was used by Lená in Madagascar. Together with her colleagues she produced two plays and made more than ten puppets. Now Madagascar has



Its own puppet theatre! Its windows will illuminate affectionately in the hot darkness of the falling evening.

Oiga SBNINA